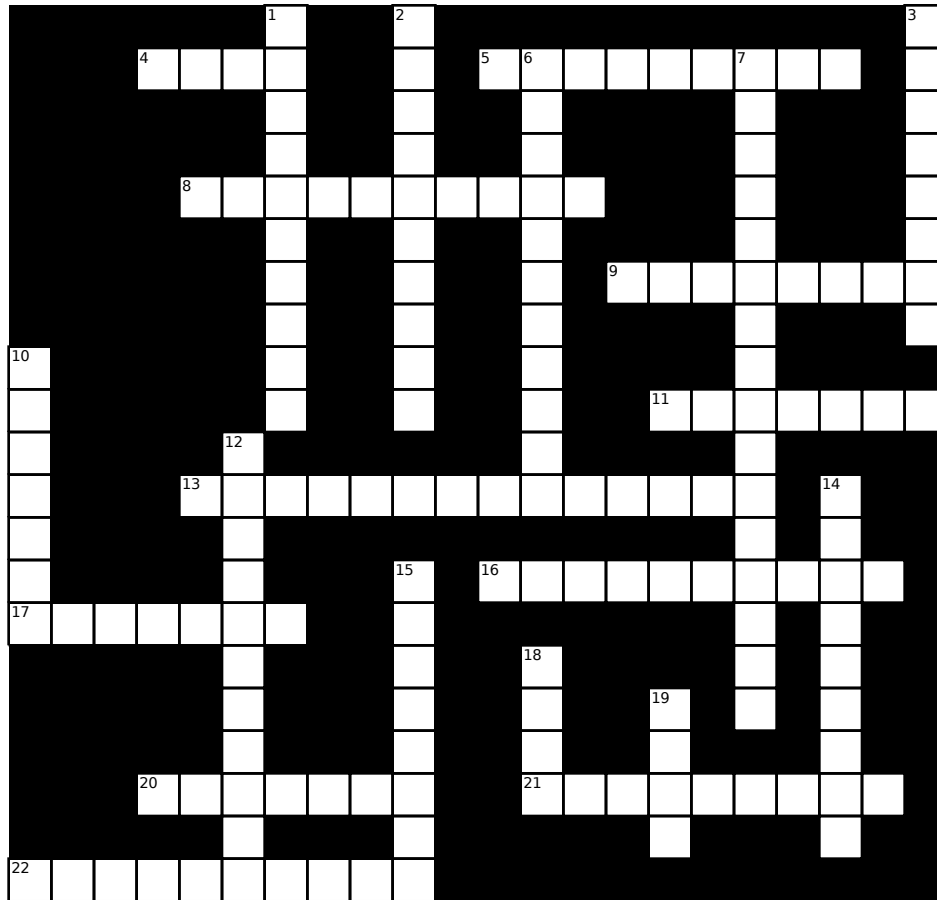


# Enzymes

Use Notes p.3-4



- Across
- 4 Increasing substrate concentration increases the enzyme \_\_\_ to a certain point.
  - 5 coils, twists & folds of a protein held together by hydrogen bonds is the \_\_\_ structure of a protein.
  - 8 Binding site for for a noncompetitive inhibitor.
  - 9 An inorganic substance in an enzyme's active site, assiting with catalysis.
  - 11 Enzymes in acidic environments rely on acidic \_\_\_ for their reactions.
  - 13 \_\_\_ inhibitors change an enzym's shape & thus functionality.
  - 16 1/2 Vmax is the point of maximum \_\_\_ of an enzyme.
  - 17 The role of \_\_\_ is to provide optimal conditions & locations for molecular changes to occur.
  - 20 The amino acid sequence is the \_\_\_ structure of a protein determined by a gene.
  - 21 An enzyme \_\_\_ when its 3D structure is lost.
  - 22 Site on an enzyme where catalysis happens.

- Down
- 1 Allosteric sites are crucial for enzyme \_\_\_.
  - 2 Molecules that react with an enzyme.
  - 3 \_\_\_ structure is the specific 3D form of a protein.
  - 6 Any change in the \_\_\_ can alter an enzyme's structure & function.
  - 7 The \_\_\_ for a reaction with an enzyme is much lower than in the basence of an enzyme.
  - 10 The molecule \_\_\_ acts as an allosteric regulator in blood sugar homeostasis.
  - 12 \_\_\_ inhibitors compete directly with an enzyme's active site.
  - 14 Enzyme functionality is always \_\_\_ with a noncompetitive inhibitor.
  - 15 An organic substance in an enzyme's active site, assiting with catalysis.
  - 18 Enzymes evolved for high temperatures would not work in \_\_\_ environments.
  - 19 The saturation point of an enzyme.